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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

General Appropriation Bill Passed.

Mine Ventilation Bill Passed Finally.

Report of Minority on State Treasury.

State Finances Admirably Managed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 26, 1876.

SENATE.

The General Appropriation bill passed finally, with numerous amendments, and was sent to the House.

The Bituminous ventilation bill was taken up and debated at length. Mr. Wood opposed the bill, and Messrs. Newmyer, Lawrence, Bechtel and Stanton favored it as a compromise acceptable to both miners and operators. The bill passed finally by a vote of 43 ayes to 2 nays.

The Senate then took a recess.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock and considered and passed on second reading a large number of House bills, mostly of a local character. The following were among the most important;

Act to repeal the supplements to several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, &c., as to the boroughs of Mt. Washington and Union. The intent of the above act is to allow the secession of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards, South Side, from the city of Pittsburgh. It is extremely doubtful whether the bill will finally get through the Senate, and even if it pass, it is said the Governor will veto the bill.

Act repealing the Local Option law for the township of Derry, in Westmoreland county.

The Governor appointed the following named gentlemen to be the State Board of Centennial Managers for the International Exhibition: Morton McMichael, John H. Shoenberger, Foster W. Mitchell, Andrew G. Curtin, James A. McCrea.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Another lively tilt on the Boom investigation took place in the House this morning, induced by the introduction, by Mr. Wolfe, of a series of resolutions giving the committee power to meet in open session, parties accused by their report, to summon the witnesses among them, that they might be confronted face to face with the testimony.

An exciting debate immediately sprang up in which criminations and recriminations were freely indulged in, and from which the committee came off worsted. The vote was carried on by Plummer, Wolfe, Lange, Christy, Petroff—one of the accused—Parker, Hubn, Hannan and Reyburn, and lasted the entire morning.

Mr. Long finally stopped the business by a motion to postpone the whole matter until the testimony is printed.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the General Appropriation bill. A conference committee was appointed.

Mr. Baily presented a report from a minority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, controverting certain statements and conclusions arrived at by the majority of the committee, as follows:

The State Treasury "Investigation"—Report of the Minority of the Committee.

To the Honorable, the Speaker and House of Representatives:

The undersigned minority of your committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of the House at the session of 1875, having been granted leave, respectfully submit the following:

The majority of the committee made reports in vacation addressed to the Governor and the Auditor General, and at the present session. Some statements of fact, and some conclusions pretended by them are, in our opinion, calculated to mislead the public, and on this account we herewith report our understandings and views in relation thereto.

In their report of July 16th, they say that the State Treasurer, Mackey] "refused to recognize the committee, denied that they had any authority to investigate, and would not permit their accountant to look at the books or papers" of the Treasury Department. This statement is not correct, except in its allegation that accountant was not permitted to make examination which the resolution of the House directed the committee to make. When this committee called at the State Treasury Mr. Mackey was absent, but the chief clerk, Major Hart, informed the committee that Mr. Mackey had instructed him to give them every facility to make all examination of the books and accounts of the office, and that he tendered the use of his rooms and the assistance of his clerks for this purpose. All that they, indeed, some examination was made by the committee, beginning with the books and accounts of William V. McGrath, and following down to those of the present Treasurer, in accordance with the terms of the resolution which authorized, or which required in the appointment of the committee. Subsequently, however, when the committee appeared at the Treasury with an accountant, whom they desired to employ, the accounts, &c., instead of your committee, permission for this accountant to interfere with the affairs of the office was refused on the ground that there is no authority of law for such examination by a private citizen, even granting the power of the committee to make the same.

It was expressly stated that any member of the committee should have this privilege. Certainly, there is no authority of law for the appointment of such inquisitor, and without such authority for such examination, not being under any oath or obligation of office, would have been useless and unsatisfactory. Besides, the ninth section of article three of the present Constitution forbids compensation to any such inquisitor, for it expressly prohibits the passage of any law providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth *without the consent or authority of the Legislature.* No officer of State should permit the employment by person about his premises when employment may be made the basis fraudulent claim against the State. We do not, at this time, disposed to argue the question as to the power of this committee, granted as it was by the House without concurrence of the Senate and approval of the Governor. That subject was considered at the time of the appointment, and the power of the House to make it was questioned at that time by a minority of the House, whose views upon that subject may be found in the report of the minority of the Judiciary General Committee, to which it was referred for examination. The majority report shows distinctly that the authority of the committee to compel witnesses to give evidence was openly disputed, and the only substantial result of its examination comes in the shape of a bill of expenses which might well have been avoided, even if they can be legalized. That members, officers and others should not be required to incur expenses in payment of which the Constitution prohibits, is not disputed; but all experience in examination shows the wisdom of the form of government, which guarantees to the citizen freedom from all interference in natural rights, save such as is expressly authorized and regulated by force and forms of law. In connection we have a practical suggestion in relation to legislative investigations and inquiries. A law should be passed providing how such committees may be appointed, defining and limiting the powers, and prescribing how and what expenses may be incurred by them. Inquiries into public affairs should be conducted as not to impair the private rights, especially those guaranteed by the fundamental law of the State. There is now no law defining the limit to which such investigations may be carried or beyond which they shall not go. Whatever any committees possess, if any, is by implication, and is liable either to be successfully disputed or unwisely or oppressively used, for it lies in the will of the committee, in the first instance, and may be improperly used for partisan purposes instead of being properly directed for public welfare or carefully exercised in relation to private rights. All authority, granted must be defined with certainty that its exercise may be in accord with effect for the public good, and confined within its proper limits for the security of private rights. The majority have not severely upon the action of the Ways and Commissioners in refusing credit of $2,867,817 32 on the sinking fund ledger, which was made to enable the State Treasurer to carry out the provisions of the act of May 9, 1874. We have not denied that the act of eighteen hundred and seventy authorized this action; or is it claimed that there was any fraud on the State on account of it. It is said, however, that the fact of this device was concealed from the public by publishing the apparent balance as if it were actual; and that the Treasury, although it was applied to meet appropriations made to pay for the expenses of the government, was in violation of that provision of the Constitution which prohibits the use of sinking fund "otherwise than in the liquidation of the public debt." It is also shown that the Constitution requires the General Assembly to "maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the public debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars." The majority of your committee, in their July report, speaking of this deficiency, say: "The first use of any part of the sinking fund revenues for other purposes than the payment of the public debt appears to have been made about eighteen hundred and sixty-six." From the last annual message of the Governor we extract the following:

Public debt December 1, 1865	$29,379,693 94
Public debt December 1, 1875	25,233,137 74
Total reduction in eleven years	$16,146,456 20
Average annual reduction	1,467,896 56

Thus it will be seen that during all these years, in which it is alleged that the sinking fund has been impaired, besides the interest (which has averaged more than a million and a half dollars each year) *there has been paid on the debt nearly six times the amount required to be paid by the Constitution.* These facts should justify the action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners referred to, especially as it was authorized by express authority of law, permitting a transfer from the sinking fund when "required for the ordinary and current expenses of the government." To that fund certain revenues are expressly assigned by the Constitution; beyond such assignment there is room for legislative discretion, if exercised in such a manner as to secure the annual reduction of debt expressly required. There was no evidence, nor is there any pretense that a single dollar has been paid from the Treasury without authority of law. The expenses of the late war and the payment of about half a million dollars annually since its close to educate the children of those who lost their lives in it; the appropriation of largely increased sums for common and normal schools and for public charities, have required large sums of money from the Treasury annually, and it is to meet these demands that the Legislature has authorized their payment.

We are unable in face of those facts, now a part of our history, well known to all who are at all conversant with the financial policy of the State, to find any fault with the present or former State Treasurer or Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners on account of the payment of these moneys from the Treasury. They were authorized by acts of Assembly, and paid without touching upon the fund required to be maintained for the extinguishment of the public debt.

The majority report also states that no interest has been paid into the Treasury upon the balance in the hands of the Treasurer. It is true that large sums are at times in the custody of the State Treasurer. He is required to give bonds in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the safe keeping of the funds; and he and his sureties are liable for any loss which results from his management of the finances. No Government can manage its affairs without loss to some extent, resulting from accumulation of moneys for which it has no present use.

The receipts and expenditures cannot at all times be so evenly balanced as to the time of other receipts or payment as to prevent some accumulation, and at the same time preserve the faith of the State. There was no evidence to satisfy us that any interest has been received for use of the public moneys by any Treasurer whose accounts we were appointed to examine, and in the absence of such evidence we are unwilling to presume it. In receipt of the first of an act of Assembly which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment, and removal from office. Such is the act of March 31st, 1861, and the act of 1874 contains a similar penal provision.

Neither do we agree with the majority that the provisions of the act of 1874 which requires the surplus moneys of the sinking fund to be applied to payment of the debt at the end of each quarter has been disregarded. On the contrary, we believe the provisions of that act have been faithfully carried out, according to their true intent and meaning.

Without more, we may add in conclusion, that whatever examination has been made has but confirmed our opinion, as we think it has that of the people of this Commonwealth at large, that the finances of the State have been wisely and faithfully managed during all the recent period in which it has been so often charged that fraud have been committed in its management. It is to us a source of pride that the credit of the Commonwealth has been so well maintained throughout all these stormy years of partisan clamor and reproach that the holders of bonds are loth to present them for payment even at maturity.

E. S. BAILY,
R. R. CRESSMAN.

The House met in afternoon session at 3 o'clock. The following bills were considered on third reading and passed finally:

Act concerning the marine hospital at Erie into a hospital for insane criminals, and making an appropriation of $10,000 to carry out the provisions of the same. An effort was made to transfer the above institution to Tracey University, but the scheme was defeated through the efforts of Messrs. Christy and Leighard.

Act making an appropriation for the current school year.

Supplementary act making the Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, creating him Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, with power to sign official papers.

General Harshorne offered resolutions of condolence on the death of the late member, Simon Power Ryan, of Columbia county, and paid a touchingly eloquent and befitting tribute to his many virtues of character.

Messrs. McHenry, Losch, Foster, Butler, Spang, Mitchell and Speaker Patterson also made addresses, after which the House adjourned.

The Senate committee this afternoon, on the bill making an appropriation to Morgan and Reform School, struck out the House amendment giving the appointment to the State Board of Public Charities of seven of the twelve managers, and the Senate will insist that the appointment of said managers be made by the Governor. It is feared by the friends of the institution that unless a compromise be made in regard to appointing power, it will endanger the bill.

The Senate Boom Investigating Committee held a session to-night, and will probably report to-morrow.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1876.

The House Investigating Committee on the Boom bill reported last night, but proposed no action on their statement of facts. Aware that the developments made were telling against the Democratic party, the committee labored earnestly to involve a few Republicans, also, so as to break the force of the blow to their Democratic friends. They charge Embick and Beck, both Democrats, with using corrupt means to secure the passage of the bill; they implicate Skinner, the Democratic Journal Clerk of the House, in being the medium through which Embick offered his bribes; they censure Thornton, Ammerman, Miller, Gentner and Boyer, all Democrats, and Knight, of Bucks, a Republican, for improperly in representing to other members that money could be made out of votes; and they practically recommend the expulsion of Lynott, a Democrat, and Petroff, a Republican, for corruptly soliciting votes.

The coupling of these two in the only practical action recommended, was intended as a sop in the form of political friendship, to create the impression that both parties were equally involved in the disgrace; but as long as their admission showed that Embick, Beck, Skinner, Thornton, Ammerman, Miller, Armmerman, Lynott and Boyer, all Democrats, were involved in the guilt of corrupt legislative practices, the single Republican instance of Petroff is not, in any sense, an offset, even if he is as guilty as they represent, which he is not.

Petroff is simply a victim to the Democratic necessity of finding some Republican to couple with Lynott. The latter confessed to having taken $300 for his vote; but there was no evidence before the committee to justify the charge that Petroff had corruptly solicited votes. He did nothing of the kind. His agency in the matter was confined to the task of embracing Skinner and Embick into the overt act of offering money for votes. He heard the reports that were current that parties interested in passing the bill were willing to pay for votes for it, and he asked Skinner if such was the fact. Skinner asked how many votes he could bring, and Petroff said fourteen. Skinner then showed him a check for $7,500, good to pay each member of the fourteen $500, and took Petroff to the bank to get the assurance that the check was good and would be paid on presentation. When the bill came up, each one of the fourteen whose names were furnished by Petroff, voted against the bill, and there is not a particle of evidence to show that he ever solicited any of them to vote otherwise. He had succeeded in securing evidence that the friends of the bill were using money in its favor, and having got that he was content to enroll himself among the enemies of the bill. He neither took nor offered a bribe, and the attempt to associate him with Lynott, who *did* take the money, is singularly unjust, even for Democrats.

The whole affair, as spread out in the report of the committee, is disgraceful to the State, and specially so to the party under whose sway these corrupt practices were carried on. No tricks or devices will serve to wash away the stain of these exposures, and the Democrats, no matter how much they may wriggle and squirm, must bear the burden of what has been laid on them.

The business of the House is very much behind, and a large part of the legislation there pending must necessarily fail. There is very little, however, of any importance, and there is no cause for tears in the failure of bills which the House may neglect to act on. There are over three hundred bill on the calendar of the House, unacted upon, and it is impossible for it to act upon more than one-third of them, let it do its best. The Senate calendar, on the contrary, could be cleaned up in two days.

One question is now bothering both Houses. The House has already passed bills appropriating money to the amount of a million over the expected revenue of the year. These are for hospitals and all sorts of charitable institutions, and if they all go to the Governor, as now seems probable, he must either veto them or the Treasury will be bankrupted. It is so easy to vote for an appropriation and so hard to vote against it, that the tendency to pass these bills is almost irresistible. Every member seems interested in some one of them, and no one dares to vote no for fear of losing his own bill. The Governor must stop this extravagance, if it is stopped at all; and if both Houses persist in throwing the responsibility on him, why should he be made to bear the brunt? SPECIAL.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, called up the Senate bill to facilitate the printing of public documents. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how many persons are now employed as revenue or internal revenue agents, giving the date of their respective appointments, rate of compensation and expenses paid to each, and also to inform the Senate whether in any cases special rewards have been paid to or received by any of such agents; whether moneys have been disbursed by any such agents; whether any, and if so, which of them have been or are under direction of any person other than the Secretary of the Treasury and not a subordinate of the Treasury Department, and if so, by virtue of what statute or other authority. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature in favor of amending the pension laws in regard to filing claims for pensions. Referred.

Mr. COONLEE, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the House bill to further provide for building a custom house, postoffice and court house at Memphis. Calendar.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender for silver coin. Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment to the second section so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange subsidiary silver coin of the United States for an equal amount of United States notes, as well as silver dollars authorized to be coined by the bill, such notes to be retired and cancelled and not be again replaced by other notes. Ordered printed.

At the request of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Silver bill was informally laid aside.

After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete education and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. He made a speech thereon.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's speech, Mr. MONEY, of Texas, submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the Educational bill. He explained the substitute, and said it consecrates the net proceeds of sales of public lands to the support of common schools, endow neutral colleges, &c. It differs from the pre-emption and homestead laws. It distributes the money raised among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and it does not interfere with the management of schools and colleges, leaving that to the control of the States and Territories. The bill said nothing about the General Land Office. The Senate took up the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund. Without action the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER appoint the following conference committees:

Deficiency Bill—Messrs. Wells, Atkins and Hale.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—Messrs. Singleton, Randall and Waldron.

Mr. WHITE had read a newspaper article charging the Clerk and subordinates with lobbying against a reduction in the Legislative Appropriation bill. He offered a resolution directing inquiry into the truth of the charges. Agreed to.

Mr. WHITE then had read a letter to himself, containing vague charges of poisoning against the Engineer of the House, the writer of which was subsequently appointed Assistant Engineer.

On motion of Mr. BANNING, the bill for the reduction of the army was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. GIBSON offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to make a thorough investigation into the conduct and management of the custom house and other Government offices in New Orleans, and to suggest necessary changes and reforms, with power to sit in New Orleans, to report at the present session, and that the proceedings of the committee be public. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill, proceeding with the appropriation for the War Department.

After progressing as far as page 59, leaving only eight pages to be considered, the committee rose.

Mr. WELLS, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report, recommending that the Senate recede from three of its amendments and that the House concur in three others of its amendments, none of these of any importance. The report was concurred in.

Resolutions offered by Mr. BANNING and Mr. RANDALL, calling for information as to the sum of commissions paid or agreed to the amount of post funds at the military academy at West Point, were adopted.

The House adjourned.

BROOKVILLE, PA.

Losses and Insurance on Property Destroyed by the Fire on Tuesday Night.

BROOKVILLE, PA., April 26.—The losses by the fire last night are: S. J. Martin, loss $1,000, fully insured; R. P. Blood, druggist, loss $2,000, insured; Mrs. A. Anderson, milliner, loss $150, no insurance; Mrs. McFarland, dressmaker, loss $200, no insurance; Paul Darling's office, loss $5, no insurance; Miss L. Gordon, dressmaker, loss $150, no insurance; Mrs. A. E. Snyder, milliner, loss $200, no insurance; E. C. Hall, photographer, loss $1,500, no insurance; T. R. McLain, merchant, loss $6,000, insured for $3,000; C. M. & J. M. Garrison, three buildings and office furniture, loss $1,000, no insurance; H. Spangenberg, meat market, loss $200; no insurance; J. S. King, dwelling, loss $100, no insurance; Bishop Hein, loss on three buildings, $6,000, no insurance; Edward English, loss on furniture, $500, no insurance; W. A. Thompson, merchant tailor, loss $25, no insurance; M. B. Lowrey, dentist, loss on building and contents $250, no insurance; Joseph Anderson, loss on building and furniture $700, no insurance; Colby & Beck, grocers, loss $25, fully insured; Mrs. R. M. Steck's residence, loss $400, fully insured; Mr. Rogers, three buildings, loss $5,000, insured for $2,000; Clements House damaged to the extent of $1,000, no insurance; American House, damaged $200, fully insured.

Convention of Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK, April 26.—At the annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to-day, the principal companies of the United States and Great Britain were represented. The Treasurer's report for the year showed the receipts to be $154,000; expenditures $133,000. President Oakley delivered the annual address. The capital employed the past year was $55,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over 1874. The dividends on this capital averaged 13 2 15 per cent. The total amount of premiums received during 1875, by American companies was $50,000,000, and foreign companies $11,000,000, a decrease of 1 07 per cent. compared with 1874. The losses for the year paid were $28,000,000; increase in the amount of risks assumed during 1875 $200,000,000. The loss the past year scarcely increased. Remunerative rates should be adhered to. The report of the Committee on Incendiarism and Arson was presented. It shows that during the past year at least thirty-five per cent. of the number of fires were caused by incendiaries, while full fifty-five per cent. of the property destroyed was lost by the same causes. The report recommends the offering of rewards for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries. The fires for the year were 5,946, and were caused by fine defects, 856; matches, 241; spontaneous, 100; accidental, 577; carelessness, 777; miscellaneous, 343; unknown, 461; incendiary and supposed incendiary, 388; petroleum in all its forms, 305. Defective flues and chimneys cause daily fires.

The report of the Committee on Fire Departments, Fire Patrol and Water Supply recommended the establishment of fire patrols in every city, and that they should be partly sustained and supported by the cities where they were located. New York city has not got a sufficient water supply for its protection in case of emergency. Chicago was credited with having the best fire department. A resolution was adopted condemning the law requiring companies to deposit certain sums with the State as security for policy holders. Petroleum as a lubricator was considered dangerous and the cause of many fires. A committee was appointed to define what should be the standard safety flashing point.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts

No Designation of Officers at Present.

The Best Men to Get the Places

Speculations as to Presidential Candidates.

THE CONKLING-MORTON PROGRAMME

Morton Likely to Withdraw in Conkling's Favor.

The Tendency of Powerful Political Influence Toward the New Yorker.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORIAL ELECTION

ENGLISH HAS NO SURE THING.

Barnum to Get Enough Republican Votes to Beat English.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1876.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

Owing to the complications which are likely to grow out of the location of the offices of the collectors of internal revenue in the consolidated districts of Pennsylvania and other States, it has been decided simply to perfect the general features of the plan of consolidation, and leave the designation of the head offices to future consideration and adjustment. This will leave this important matter open to those interested. At present every collector has his friends, who will press him in preference to all others in conflict with his retention. The Department, however, will reserve the right to exercise discretion in the choice of officers. All other things being equal, the one standing best in the office will be retained.

Presidential Speculations.

It is currently said by the friends of Mr. Blaine that the Indianapolis charges were inspired in the interest of Morton. Whether this be true or not, the Blaine men are making a great handle of the story. It is ascertained that several of the friends and supporters of Morton and of Conkling have been in frequent conference during the last day or two, and it is intimated that Morton, if he finds that he cannot reach the White House himself, will somewhat withdraw in favor of Conkling. There are some doubts, however, expressed as to whether the cohesive power of Morton's influence will be sufficient to throw this important strength solidly for the Statesman of Utica. There is no question that the initial step in the direction of the concentration of political influences is in the direction of Conkling. The mention of the name of Bristow in connection with the nomination has never more than a sentiment so far as goes the information received here from the political centers and authorities in the different States.

The Connecticut Senatorial Vacancy.

A dispatch received here from Connecticut states that the election of Senator English to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry is not certain, as was anticipated. Representative Barnum has a powerful following, and it is intimated that many Republicans, knowing that they have no chance of electing their candidate, will cast their second or subsequent votes for Barnum. The friends of Governor English are alarmed at this threatened coalition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1876.

EXTENSION OF TIME TO NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads decided to-day to report favorably the bill granting eight years further time to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Throckmorton will, at the next meeting, submit an amendment to the bill requiring the Texas Pacific Railroad to build twenty miles of road from San Diego eastward within the next two years, and extending the time for the completion of the road to 1880. Mr. Luttrell will also submit an amendment to the bill providing that the land grant to perfect their titles, and affording others an opportunity to purchase land at two dollars and a quarter an acre. The Texas Pacific Railroad Company is required to complete thirty miles of road from San Diego eastward each year, and to complete the entire road in six years. Failing to do this, the land is granted the Texas Pacific are to be given to the Southern Pacific or any other company that will build the road.

DAVENPORT TO PRODUCE HIS VOUCHERS.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice adjourned till to-morrow, when Davenport promises to produce vouchers for all the moneys received and expended for the suppression of frauds in New York. His presense before the committee to-day resulted in showing that the committee would not permit him to explain in his own way, and that he was disinclined to adopt the committee's plan.

GENERAL RICE, THE TRADESHIP BROKER.

General E. W. Rice, of Iowa, to day testified before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, to the effect that he had received about $12,000 from post traderships and for interesting himself with the Secretary of War to procure appointments for friends. General Belknap nor any one else had any interest in his matters.

LOUISIANA CONTESTED SEAT.

In the Louisiana contested election case six members of the committee will report in favor of seating Spence, Democrat, three in favor of seating Piercy, Republican, and one, Baker, will submit a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION TO BE SEIZED.

Steps are being taken by the Attorney General to take possession for the Government of the Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas, and Judge Pierrepont will move for the appointment of a receiver for those lands. It is understood that threats have been made against persons attempting to take possession for the Government, and in this event it is certain that troops will be brought into requisition to enforce the decision of the court.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Eugenie Lopez, a merchant of Broad street, London, E. C., has failed. Liabilities £50,000.

Joseph E. Davidson, aged fourteen, was shot and killed by Frank Carley, aged eighteen, in Gentry county, Mo., on Monday. Carley escaped.

A Cincinnati woman has written a letter to the Coroner of Philadelphia, claiming to be the wife of Dr. Schuk, who, with his supposed wife, committed suicide there recently.

In Philadelphia, yesterday morning, Joseph W. Harrar, formerly police sergeant, shot and it is thought mortally wounded, William R. Hess, Police Lieutenant. Harrar was discharged from the force for his carelessness, and subsequently deserted his family. It is alleged that Hess cared for the deserted family, and roused Harrar's jealousy and ill-will. After the shooting Harrar surrendered himself and was locked up.

Last Sunday Judge J. E. Carson, of Crab Orchard, Ky., was shot and killed, it is alleged without provocation, by one John Smith. Five bullets were fired into Carson by the murderer. Yesterday morning Smith was brought before court for trial, but not being ready was remanded. He then left in charge of the officers, but on the way to prison several sons of the deceased Judge endeavored to kill him. Their attempt failed, and Smith was locked up.

Francis B. Moulton, in an open letter to Henry Ward Beecher, says: "I will so amend my complaint that the issue shall be, if it is not so offered now, that by your perjury you caused me to be indicted for libel for saying you were an adulterer, you then well knowing that what I said was true," Moulton offers to submit this issue to a jury summoned in the ordinary mode, or by ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, or by Deacon George D. Robinson, of Plymouth Church, or by a jury, one-half selected by Thomas G. Shearman and Edward K. Beecher, and the other half by himself; the verdict of the majority to be accepted as a final decision.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Denmark.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LOWER HOUSE.

COPENHAGEN, April 26.—The election for the Lower House of Rigsdag resulted in the election of seventy-four opponents of the Government's National Defense bill, an opposition majority of forty-six. The House was recently dissolved because there was a majority of eighteen against the measure. Among its defeated supporters are M. Klein, lately Minister of Justice, and Count Holstein de Holsteinberg, late President of the Council. The leaders of the opposition are all elected, and the country is greatly excited. A fresh dissolution of the Folksthing is inevitable.

Great Britain.

RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BARBADOES DEMANDED.

LONDON, April 26.—A deputation of the West India Committee waited on Lord Carnarvon, and urged the recall of Governor Hennessey from Barbadoes. Lord Carnarvon replied that no such action could be taken without evidence. He pointed to the intelligence which showed that Governor Hennessey had manifested a disposition to meet the difficulties boldly; the delegation might rest assured no pains would be spared to ascertain the real facts and restore tranquility.

EPSOM RACES.

LONDON, April 26.—At Epsom to-day, the Metropolitan stakes were won by New Holland, Whitebait second, Freeman third. The American horse Bay Final came in sixth. The Prince of Wales stakes were won by Brigg Boy, Merry Duchess second, Platon third.

ELECTORAL BILL FOR WOMEN DEFEATED.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons the bill for removing electoral disabilities of women was rejected, 239 against 152. Jacob Bright, Henry Fawcett, Forsyth and other well known Liberals supported the measure. John Bright, however, strongly opposed the bill in the interest of women themselves, as the principle of the bill was untenable, and was contradicted by all past experiences.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, April 27.—The Arctic steamer Pandora will sail May 25th on a voyage to the North.

Austria.

RESIGNATION OF HUNGARIAN MINISTERY.

VIENNA, April 27.—The Hungarian Ministers have again placed their portfolios at the disposal of the Emperor, and negotiations have recommenced in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Hungarian deputies at the terms of the proposed agreement.

Germany.

DEBATE ON THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has commenced the discussion of the Railway bill. Bismarck, in his speech, emphatically declared that the resignation of Herr Delbruck was unconnected with the railway question, and was solely due to his health. Not the slightest difference of opinion existed between himself, the Emperor and Herr Delbruck. He would have preferred the postponement of this most important question to the resignation of Herr Delbruck, if his resignation were unavoidable. Bismarck afterwards made another speech, in which he urged that it was intolerable that Germany should be cut up, as at present, in regard to the railway system. He said the Imperial Constitution could only become a reality in railway matters when the railways were transferred to the Empire. The Empire, however, could not acquire them against the whole of the separate States. It was not intended to do anything precipitately, but to proceed step by step. It was desirable above all things to banish all idea of political intrigues, and to take a purely commercial view of the matter.

The Turkish Insurrection.

UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM NIKSIC.

RAGUSA, April 26.—The garrison of Niesic made a sortie of Friday last, to procure provisions from Paesicka, but were repulsed. The garrison of Niesic is reduced to extremities, the garrison and inhabitants subsisting on horse flesh.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE PROBABLE.

BERLIN, April 26.—News current in diplomatic circles strengthens the chances of a renewed armistice and successful negotiations with the insurgent.

ARMING OF MAHOMETANS.

A Vienna dispatch says the Porte has been diplomatically cautioned against arming the Mohammedan population in the insurgent provinces, and avoiding the danger of a wholesale massacre of Christians.

AUSTRIA WILL NOT OCCUPY BOSNIA.

A Vienna dispatch says the Austrian Government officially denies any intention of occupying Bosnia.

France.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN THE ROUEN THEATER.

LONDON, April 26.—So far eight corpses have been removed from the ruin of the Theater des Arts, burned at Rouen last night. About twenty persons were in the the theater when the fire broke out, but the exact number of victims has not been ascertained.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE IN ROUEN.

LONDON, April 27.—A Paris correspondent says: The fire in the Theatre des Arts in Rouen broke out while the actors were dressing for the performance, and was discovered before the public were admitted. The flames spread rapidly. The outlets of the building were so narrow that it would not permit him to escape. The chorus and supernumeraries was cut off and the poor people crowded the windows, many leaping from them upon bedding piled below by the inhabitants. One chorus singer was visible for an hour in an upper window, beyond the reach of help. Four soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded in endeavoring to save lives. About fifty persons were badly injured. A leading singer, Mde. Pays, entered the burning building in search of her husband, and perished in the flames.

A *Times'* dispatch from Paris says the theater at Rouen continued to burn until noon yesterday. The fire was caused by a gas jet igniting a curtain. In addition to the victims whose bodies have already been found, four persons died in hospital and four soldiers are missing. Twelve houses adjacent were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $400,000.

Spain.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, April 26.—Congress has passed the first three clauses of the new Constitution.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—The steamship Helvitia, from New York, has arrived.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Republican State Convention met in Tremont Temple to-day. Alanson W. Beard, of Boston, was chosen Temporary Chairman. John E. Sanford was made Permanent Chairman.

Resolutions approving the energy and courage of Bristow, and associating the name of Blaine with the office of President were tabled. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the delegates to the National Convention be unpledged, but requiring them to vote for such candidates whose characters give unquestionable assurance that they will be faithful and zealous to maintain the equal rights of all, to bring about a resumption of specie payments at a date not later than that already fixed by law, and to effect a thorough and radical reform of the civil service, to the end that the administration of public affairs may be characterized by efficiency, economy and purity.

The following delegates at large were elected: R. H. Dana, Jr., J. M. Forbes, E. R. Hoar, Paul A. Chadbourne. The delegates were authorized to fill vacancies, thus doing away with the necessity of balloting for alternates. Adjourned.

The friends of Bristow consider that they have secured a majority of the delegates. Of the four electors-at-large, it is stated that Dana and President Chadbourne are outspoken in his favor, and that Forbes, although mentioned on the unpledged ticket, may be considered a Bristow man. Hoar is unwilling to pledge himself, but is understood to favor Blaine for first choice.

New York.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

UTICA, April 26.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, with Senator John C. Jacobs, Temporary Chairman. After a speech by the Temporary Chairman, and other preliminary business, the convention took a recess until four o'clock.

The convention took a recess until 7 P. M., the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report.

The convention reassembled at 7:45, but took another recess until nine P. M.

The convention reassembled at 9:45. The Committee on Credentials was unable to agree upon a report in regard to the New York city delegates, and, after considerable opposition to a motion for adjournment, it was finally decided by a small majority to adjourn until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

The Committee on Contested Seats has decided to admit the entire Tammany delegation.

Arkansas.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO-DAY.

LITTLE ROCK, April 26.—A large number of delegates are in the city to attend the Republican State Convention, which meets to-morrow, instead of to-day, as stated last night.

California.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The Republican Convention to nominate delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati convened this afternoon. W. C. Morvin was elected Temporary Chairman. This is considered a point against the Federal brigade.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The Republican State Convention elected Mr. Norton Permanent Chairman, and adopted a platform expressing confidence in the Republican party, approving the prosecution and punishment of officials for dishonesty, deprecating Chinese immigration, favoring such a modification of the Burlingame treaty as would effectually prevent the further influx of Chinese, favoring a return to a metallic currency and the restoration of silver coin to its constitutional equality with gold as a legal tender, payment of the national debt

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

THE Chief of the Historical Department of the Centennial Exposition has discovered the singular fact that the constitution of no State, as far as reported, is fixed by statute.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $615,567. The total exports from that port thus far during the year aggregate $11,897,234, against $11,328,888 for the corresponding period of last year.

BONANZA JONES has been safely delivered of his long-threatened speech. He is distinguished for having made a reputation for financial ability on perhaps the smallest capital ever invested in such an undertaking.

THE Sheffield steel trade in this country grows less and less. The New York agency of a prominent Sheffield house has been closed, and the wares are being repacked for shipment to the old country. *Bon voyage.*

IT IS to be hoped the House will promptly defeat the Senate bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union, which the Committee on Territories have reported for passage. The policy of admitting mushroom Territories into the Union as States is a bad one.

MINISTER WASHBURNE has telegraphed from Paris to his friends in Illinois declining, absolutely, the nomination for Governor of that State. This unexpected news will be likely to cause some important changes in the aspects of the approaching Gubernatorial campaign.

THE panic of 1873 so completely paralyzed the leading industries of the country that their recovery is exceedingly slow. Nevertheless there are indications of a gradual improvement in business affairs. The New York *Mail* reports, as the result of extended inquiries among the merchants of that city, that those who have already placed their houses in order, have punctured the inflation bubble that character zed their business for a time, and have returned to ante-bellum "hard pan," are the ones who talk most cheerfully regarding the business outlook and the prospects for the future.

THE May number of the *Popular Science Monthly* has a vigorous article strongly condemning the practice of giving prizes in schools as vicious and unwholesome, it being constantly used to stimulate students in false directions:

"The waste of time and effort over comparatively worthless studies is something quite appalling, and it is everywhere aggravated by plying scholars with premiums for special attainments. Rich blockheads, with narrow notions and tenacious crotchets, smitten with the vanity of becoming public benefactors, go into the schools and found prizes and medals which set the students to racing in any direction which the whim or caprice of the donor may indicate."

THE evident purpose of the Democrats in the Lower branch of Congress is to so cripple the appropriations for the Government departments for the next fiscal year, that hundreds of clerks will have to be discharged from every department of the Government on the first of next July. This movement is for the purpose of preventing them from taking an active part in the coming Presidential campaign. The Democratic majority in the House hopes that these discharges may create dissension among the Republican clerks and destroy their allegiance to the party to which they belong. The Senate Committee on Appropriations, however, see plainly enough through this trick of the Democracy, and whilst that committee may cut down the estimates sent in by the different departments, it certainly will not recommend any such wholesale application of the pruning knife as the ex-Confederate element in the House hopes for.

THE Democratic investigating committees at Washington have expended thousands of dollars in attempting to discover Republican delinquencies, but, as the Chicago *Tribune* puts it, they are all "in a holy horror" because they have run across a Republican effort to discover and defeat Democratic rascalities, and because it has cost $35,000 to do it. If it had cost millions of dollars, instead of this trifle, it would have been cheap. That paper sets forth the true inwardness of the matter in this vivid fashion:

"The people of Chicago have recently been worked up to a degree of indignation bordering upon frenzy, and suggestive of lynching posse and halters, because the voters met the town offices, the whole stealings of which would amount perhaps to $100,000; but here was a steal involving the highest offices in the land, an immense patronage, and untold thousands of money—a steal perpetrated year after year by the most infamous ring in the Democratic records, which disfranchised the voters not only of New York city but of the whole State; and because it was a Democratic steal, and a Republican Administration spent the trifling sum of $35,000 to break it up, we have the spectacle of the whole Democratic party howling at once, and raising that absurd and ridiculous hue and cry of impeachment!"

CAULFIELD and CATE, who both hold seats in Congress fraudently obtained, are leaders in investigating Secretary Bristow. The Wisconsin Legislature has memorialized Congress to investigate the right of CATE to the seat which he holds. It sets forth that MCDILL, Republican, received a majority of votes over CATE; that by throwing out two polls the Democratic canvassers found a majority of two for the latter; and that the rejection of these polls was fraudulent. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State. The Chief Justice, RYAN (Democrat), in commenting upon the action of the canvassers, says: "It leaves upon our mind a most painful impression that the county canvassers utterly neglected their duty in this respect, and illegally and wantonly disfranchised all of the electors who voted at such election in the rejected town and ward." The Court adds: "He who by fraud willfully disregards his sworn duty and defeats the will of the people, as expressed by their votes, commits a political crime next to treason, and nearly akin to it." The Court characterized the action of rejecting these polls as "a most indecent and flagrant violation of duty, too palpable for blunder, too corrupt for any mercy of construction." This memorial was approved by the Wisconsin Legislature March 9th, but has been withheld by the Democratic State officials until now.

THE sharp nosed Democratic investigators at Washington have caught the President at last. One of the committees recently struck what appeared to be a scandal bonanza of colossal proportions, in the person of a man who professed to be able to unfold a tale of persecution so malevolent and inhuman as to stagger belief, the persecutor being no less a personage than the President of the United States. The story was that the President had played an infamous part in this man's family, and that the father, seeking to avenge the wrong, was seized by the President, incarcerated in the Government insane asylum and finally conveyed to Europe, whence he had escaped, and was now burning to pour the story of the foul deed into the willing ears of a Democratic committee. When summoned before that body he reaffirmed all that the committee had been told, and related also that the President had persuaded him in an extraordinary manner, entering his house unbidden at unseemly hours, and even invading his private apartments, beseeching him not to ruin his [the President's] good name by exposure. At this point a Republican member of the committee inquired: "How did the President get to your bedside at that time of night; did he ring the bell?" The witness quickly replied: "I want you to understand, gentlemen, that President GRANT in the body never did me or mine harm; he has only done me that great wrong as a spirit." *The witness was a madman!* The *Post* should engage his services.

A SINGULAR story comes from Rome, which, in view of certain hierarchical assumptions and tendencies in this country, is not without interest for American readers. It is to the following effect: Professor ROLLI, a member of the City Council of Rome, and a Liberal, recently died, and immediately after his death appeared in the *Voce della Verita* a paper purporting to have been assented to by him, although he was unable to sign it, and signed by two witnesses. It was a retraction of all the acts of his past life which were in opposition to the interests and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The two witnesses, however, now declare that ROLLI was at the time delirious and unable to respond to the questions put to him, and that they were constrained to affix their signatures to the retraction by threats of being seriously compromised if they did not do so. The *Opinione* says that the reason the clericals desired this retraction from ROLLI was that he was one of eighteen professors of the Roman University who in 1871 signed an address to DOLLINGER encouraging him to continue his opposition to the doctrine of infallibility. Another similar case is mentioned. Senator MUZIO, a most distinguished man, who had held the highest offices of the State for years, and was always in favor of liberal principles and in opposition to the exorbitant demands of the Papal Church, lay dying. The Cardinal Vicar refused him absolution unless he denied and retracted all the acts of his past life. This the Senator refused to do, and while the priest and the Cardinal were consulting about it the spirit was liberated from all further annoyance. Senator MUZIO had devoted his old age to acts of charity. His wife, who is tortured and distorted with rheumatism, and never leaves her room, is yet the efficient president of a society for giving work to poor women. Facts like these point their own moral.

HUNTINGTON'S Southern Pacific Railroad bill is to be taken up by the United States Senate next Monday. It should be killed on sight. HUNTINGTON has just caused it to be announced that he had closed a contract with a Virginia manufacturer for sufficient rails to construct one hundred and twenty-five miles of his road parallel to Colonel SCOTT'S. This, of course, is intended for effect on Congress, for HUNTINGTON asserted before the committee, not long ago, that they had on hand and paid for the material needed of that kind for a long time to come. Some time since, speaking only for California ears, LELAND STANFORD, the President of the Pacific Railroad, said:

"We are quietly but resolutely spending our every exertion to build the Southern Pacific Railroad. We are toiling for the greatest prize that this continent affords and Tom Scott built his road to the Pacific, he would have taken from us our best prospective traffic, and carried it East. He would have reached over to our borders and carried away our trade. Our system contemplates the centering of all our roads at this point. It discriminates in favor of California as against the East, and in favor of San Francisco."

The people of this country are not willing to lend themselves to any scheme for building up one locality at the expense of all others, or to sanction a system of oppressive national extortion, burying cheap transit and transportation for a generation to come, such as this gigantic monopoly embraces. The *Texas New-Yorker*, in its last issue, says:

"Colonel Scott's system is the only one applicable to the present and future wants of the South, or which the people of Texas should tolerate. That it should be an institution for the people, and not a machine in the hands of a ruling few to rob them, is, we think, self-evident. In fine, we want a Southern, a Texan road, and nothing after the California style. None of that for us. No, Mr. Huntington, keep all your ringism, your Credit Mobiliers and your contract and finance companies on the other side of the mountains. California must groan and struggle under your load, and grin and bear it as best she may, until she can throw it off. But don't try to tie Texas on to the tail of your kite."

These, too, are the men and the companies that refuse a dollar's aid to the Centennial, and decline to abate one jot from their regular rates of fares and freights from the Pacific coast. Possibly Congress may deliver over to these railroad bandits the enormous interests and material prosperity of the Southwest, but we think not.

THE act introduced by Mr. BILLINGSLEY, in the House, regulating appeals from the judgment of justices of the peace, for the wages of manual labor protected by the act of April 9, 1872, and prescribing the effect of voluntary assignments upon claims for the wages of labor secured by said act, has passed finally, and been approved by the Governor. It provides that in all cases in which judgment shall have been rendered by any justice or alderman, for wages of manual labor, before the defendant shall be entitled to an appeal, he shall make oath that the appeal is not intended for delay, but that he believes injustice has been done him, which affidavit shall be sent up with the transcript of appeal; and the defendant shall be required to give bail for the payment of the debt and costs, to be paid when finally adjudged to be due the plaintiff by the court, in all cases for labor. No voluntary assignment or the benefit of creditors shall operate to delay, for a longer period than thirty days from the time of such assignment, the collection of any claim for the wages of labor secured and protected by the act of April 9th 1872, or its supplements; and after the thirty days have expired, the claimants may enforce collection in the same manner as if no assignment had been made. In all cases of voluntary assignments heretofore made, and now remaining unsettled, in which the assignees have more than five months to settle their accounts, all claimants protected by the provisions of the aforesaid act may, immediately after the passage of this act, proceed to collect their claims as though no such assignment had been made. In case such assigned property has already been sold, and the assignee refuses to pay the claimant, he shall have the right to compel him to file his account, and may proceed to have his claim paid by distribution through an auditor or auditors. It is provided, however, that the owner of assigned property, or the assignee, or any interested party, may pay the claim, and be subrogated to the rights of the claimant to the extent of such payment.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Democratic press is suffering from chili-blainee.

Nebraska and Iowa are being blistered with prairie fires.

The horse-shoers are holding a national convention in Boston.

Let a man guard his actions, and his reputation will take care of itself.

The *Post* is troubled with a rush of malinformation to the head. It always was.

The death of A. Dogg, of Chicago, is announced. Gone to the happy land of Canine.

The time has passed when a man can make himself famous by self-sought martyrdom.

Robert Dale Owen is the last playwright. He tries to materialize that phantom squaw Pocahontas.

If you will seem honest, be honest; or else seem as you are. Seek not the name without the thing.

The Grand Exposition Hotel covers five acres of ground, and is the largest building of the kind in the world.

An aggravating Boston paper insists that Mr. Learned couldn't go to Cincinnati and call himself "uninstructed."

Big country. They are living now on strawberry short-cake in Georgia, and frozen lake trout in Duluth.

The latest news from Custer City states that there is a great scarcity of provisions and much suffering is apprehended.

This is the Chicago *Times'* new reading of a familiar line: "The paths of glory lead but the investigating committee."

New York bootblacks tell each other now that "Ef yer don't let up on that I'll unwestigate yer." So the *Graphic* says.

The statue of General Baker, of Oregon, killed at Leesburg, Virginia, October 21, 1861, has just been received in Washington.

The growing of wheat in India for exportation promises to become quite an important factor in ruling the price of that staple.

Bayard Taylor has completed the first draft of his Centennial ode. It will not occupy over twenty minutes in its delivery.

Grace Greenwood repudiated her husband, Leander Lippincott, who has just been repudiated at Washington, many years ago.

The Lyceum Committee, of Lawrence, Mass., declined the risk of offering Beecher $300 for a lecture. His price used to be $1,000 to $1,500.

The journals of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., are living in a regular hurrah's nest. They seem to be possessed by the devil of consolidation.

Kentucky, the best grazing State in the Union, produces annually less than 12,000,000 pounds of butter, while New York produces 107,000,000 pounds.

A Connecticut woman has just died from the effects of excessive laughter. She had laughed much, and, while attempting to relieve pain with some medicine, dropped dead.

The Democrats of the Third Indiana district have been notified by Speaker Kerr that the condition of his health renders it impossible for him to accept a renomination to Congress.

A magnificent alms-basin, weighing ten pounds, of solid gold and silver inlaid with precious stones, was used for the first time in the morning service at St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Maryland, on Easter Sunday.

William Page, who painted Shakespeare from the death-mask, has very nearly completed a portrait of Washington, which it is said will create a sensation.

The *Methodist* calls attention to the fact that Edwin Booth made $52,000 on his Southern tour, and that eighty pastors preached a year for $45,000 in the Methodist conference.

The Kentucky standard of beauty is peculiar. The *Courier-Journal* says: "The daughter of the very devil himself would be a beauty, if possessed of three quarters of a million of dollars."

A New Orleans lawyer's office was lately robbed of a large quantity of commercial accounts belonging to clients. It is thought the object was to hide certain cotton transactions during the war.

A Hoosier couple were divorced. The man afterward, under an assumed name, advertised for a wife. A woman replied. He sought an interview. It was she. They were remarried. Selah.

PERSONAL.

The will of the late Miss Charlotte Cushman has been refused probate at Newport, R. I., owing to the fact that the handwriting of two of the witnesses has not been proved, one of them, Willis. W. Felt, being dead, and the other, J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago, not having been found.

Mr. Marsden, a London picture dealer, has offered Millais, the founder of the pre-Raphaelite school, $75,000 for a picture yet to be painted. This is the highest sum ever yet offered to a living painter, and throws far into the shade the price, $35,000, realized last year for Turner's "Grand Canal."

The litigation between Brigham Young and Ann Eliza has been compromised. The suit was for alimony, and the Prophet seems to have arrived at the conclusion that it would be cheaper to buy a peace with that particular fraction of his wife than to continue paying enormous fees to lawyers.

Dr. J. S. Sylvester, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of England, lately appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in the Johns Hopkins University, has made a discovery which is pronounced by Herbert Spencer as pregnant of momentous consequences in science as that which gave renown to the name of Isaac Newton.

The quarrel between the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh has become a matter of international importance. Mr. Smalley writes: "The visit to Petersburg, for which the death of the Duchess' aunt furnished a convenient pretext, was really a polite means of effecting a separation. The Czar's love for his daughter is one of the strong passions of his life; what may he not do to avenge the fancied slights which she believes she has had to bear?"

A Providence, Rhode Island, man has just received information of a child of his that he didn't know he had, and it opens up quite a romantic story. About twenty years ago, he was divorced, and his wife shortly gave birth to a daughter, without his knowledge, she having kept her condition secret. She removed from the city and gave out that the child was her sister, which was readily believed, as she was quite young. Some time after she became engaged to a young clergyman, but a report was circulated that the little one was her illegitimate child, and, as he was not satisfied with her statement that the child was her sister, and she did not dare to tell him the truth, she lost him. When the little "sister" had grown up she married, and her husband learned the whole truth, which he divulged to her. She has communicated with her first love who is still at Providence, and he has started to make her a visit. Now, to complete the story, he should be reunited with his former wife.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULEY. By his nephew, G. Otto Trevelyan, Member of Parliament. Volume 1. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This biography of the great historian will supply a want in the literary world, and is of an authentic and standard character. The editor had all the facilities requisite to reproduce the biography, in connection with rare gifts of culture for the duty. It is quite easy to see that his biographer is in love with his subject, and very properly, too, as he was worthy. Americans have always been partial to Macauley, and hence he has legion more readers and admirers in America than in England. Lord Macauley was chiefly known to the literary world, and many personal traits appear in his biography that have never been given to the public. He had a prodigious memory, and had the facility of assimilating printed matter at first sight. His correspondence shows his masterly abilities as a writer and a scholar, and are also representative of the times more than of a personal character. The book is neatly gotten up, and brings his career down to the return from India in 1838. It is a biography that deserves a place in every well organized library.

DIANA CAREW; or For a Woman's Sake. By Mrs. Forrester, author of "Dolores," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Perhaps the crowning excellence in this romance is, that it delineates most charmingly the simple and loving womanly nature in the person of Diana. The tragic element gives the story a sombre shade in some parts, but not sufficient to obscure the nature of the heroine. It is a story of love that will give pleasure to the lovers of an unless love. The author will not lose her good name diminished by the publication of this volume.

THE SELECT WORKS OF TERTULLIAN. Edited for Schools and Colleges. By F. A. March, LL. D. With an Introduction by Dr. Lyman Coleman, Professor in Lafayette College. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

We have already commended the "Douglass Series of Christian, Greek and Latin Writers," as worthy of extensive use, and this volume is especially interesting, both for its happy conception as well as this excellent reproduction of this great defender of the Church. His writings will familiarize the mind with the noted events of the early church. His style is clear, pointed and vigorous. Classical scholars ought to and will prize this series of Christian, Greek and Latin writers.

POEMS BY EDWARD POLLOCK. 12mo. pp. 242. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author of these poems was born in Philadelphia and emigrated to California in 1852 and died six years afterwards. Though a poor boy, scantily fed and receiving a meagre education, he gave early evidence of poetic talent. Mr. Pollock's poems are unique, and some of the most important pieces have called forth flattering words of commendation. Some of the poems also show fine culture and thought, and no doubt many admirers will purchase it.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles Dickens. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. pp. 188.

This belongs to the favorite "Household Edition" of the works of Charles Dickens, and contains the same wealth in design and make up of this volume that have characterized other volumes of the series. It is handsomely illustrated by Frazier, and with all its excellent features, it is sold at a very low price.

LILIES OR THISTLEDOWN. By Julia A. Mathews, author of the "Golden Ladder Series," "Drayton Hall," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Under the pleasant guise of the story of an orphan girl's troubles, some excellent lessons are inculcated, and the life incident to life tended to discipline both mind and body to the good of all concerned. It is a capital book for young people, being healthful in sentiment as well as entertaining. The following is significant of the points of the story:

"Shall we sow roses sweet,
And lillies under our feet,
Or thistledown, with a seed
Which bears a noxious weed?"

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UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
17 and 19 Warren Street, N. Y.
Statement, January 1st, 1876.

Accumulated Assets . . .	$5,491,635
Gross Liabilities, including reserve	4,834,182
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876 .	657,453
Annual Income , ...	3,391,645
Policies issued dur'g 1875.	6,408
Amount of new Insurance .	14,575,219
Amount of Ins. in force . .	35,907,240

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JUST READY—The second number (May) of this wonderfully popular monthly magazine and diary of important events and current miscellany. A capital number, full of the choicest reading matter, and a superb steel portrait of Moody, the great Revivalist. Price 50 cents.
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We have opened to-day a large stock of STRIPED SILKS, at 75 cents, in black and white and gray and black, elegant quality and beautiful styles.
Heavy Black GROS GRAIN SILK, at $1, high lustre and warranted pure silk.
Arth. Guinet's heavy CASHMERE SILK, splendid quality, at $1 25.
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We have now open for inspection the largest and most complete assortment of LADIES' SUITS ever offered, and at prices which will defy competition.
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ALPACA SUITS, in Black, Gray and Brown.
BIRGE SUITS, very rich.
CASHMERE JACKETS.
Our Spring Styles have now been received, and are very rich and cheap.
Our stock of
Sun Umbrellas
And Parasols
Is complete and comprises all the novelties.
We invite attention to our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Containing every variety and style at very low prices, and especially in
Black Cashmeres
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JOS. R. HUGHES.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 18th day of April, A. D. 1876, CHRISTOPHER ZUG and CHARLES H. ZUG, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to John S

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1876.

The money market to-day was moderately active and steady. Borrowers of undoubted standing had no difficulty in obtaining all the funds they wanted, but the banks were not active seekers after paper and were not disposed to accept any but the best bills. Exchange ruled steady at about par. In local securities there was nothing of particular importance. There seems to be rather more inquiry for first-class local investment stocks, and at current prices the shares of the leading banks and financial institutions meet with ready sale. We notice recent sales at auction of Exchange National Bank shares at $92 per share, or 24 per cent. premium; Bank of Pittsburgh shares at $61 per share, or 22 per cent. premium. From Philadelphia we learn of recent sales of Pittsburgh city sevens at 106; Allegheny Valley Railroad seven-thirties at 101½; do sevens, Eastern extension, 97; do income bonds 52. There was a rather stronger feeling in railroad shares yesterday, Pennsylvania Railroad stock advancing ⅞, and Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo ½ per cent. Steubenville and Indiana Railroad shares sold at auction in Philadelphia yesterday at $20 per share. A Washington dispatch says that the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of the May interest on Government bonds, amounting to over $10,000,000, to be commenced to-morrow without rebate.

—The scarcity of fractional currency previously alluded to continues, and in New York ½ per cent. premium is bid for it. Thus far, the disbursements of silver coin have done nothing to relieve the pressure on account of the rules under which it is paid out. It is thought that in many localities the coin paid out is being hoarded, though this cannot be expected to be the case long. If, as is undoubtedly the case, a larger amount of small tokens are required for the operations of business, we can see no reason why the Treasury should not pay out either subsidiary silver or fractional currency to as great an extent as the commercial demand calls for. On this point the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The only way in which the condition of affairs can be remedied is by a more liberal distribution of the coin. The Treasury has about $40,000,000 in the vaults of the various sub-Treasuries, and there is no reason why, at this great money and commercial center, the regulations should not be such as to authorize the exchange of almost an unlimited amount.

The circular sent out by the Secretary of the Treasury directed parties desiring more than $50 to send to Washington for it. In obedience to this requirement a draft was sent to the National Capital for a certain sum, and after waiting an unreasonable time received, instead of a silver draft for the whole amount, silver coin for about five-sixths of the sum and legal tender notes for the balance, and moreover the coin was sent to express at a charge of one quarter of one per cent. If the mints could not supply the demand there would be some excuse for this tardy process, but these is an accumulation sufficient for a long time, and there appears to be no reason why the public should be compelled to suffer inconvenience and submit to pecuniary loss merely in order that "red tape" may rule.

—The Chicago Clearing House has finally adopted measures by which much of the evil resulting from unsound banking will be guarded against in the case of its members. We have already alluded to its action by which it obtains the benefit of the examinations made under the national banking law. In order to secure a similar safeguard in the case of non-national banks it recently adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clearing House committee be, and are hereby authorized to appoint one or more of their number to make examinations when, in their opinion, advisable, of any bank, banker or banking association a member of this Clearing House. Such examination shall include all the affairs of the bank or banker examined, the result of which shall be reported to said committee.

—Yesterday's Chicago *Times* gives the following very encouraging view of the business situation in that city:

Business opened in a reasonably active manner at a majority of the prominent banks on yesterday. As during the past week, the number of callers was quite large, the demand for accommodations exhibited a small increase, and the general situation was rather satisfactory. Though the amount of choice acceptable commercial paper offered for discount was smaller than the banks would like to witness, the inquiry from borrowers of all classes was much larger than on the opening days of the month, and the activity enjoyed was sufficient to show plainly that business is now better than for some time past. The anticipated opening of lake navigation, coupled with the continued fine weather for the mercantile trade, has doubtless stimulated the movement in all branches of the general market. Having worked out of the idea that they have an overplus of capital, money matters present a comparatively encouraging appearance, and both merchants and bankers look for a period of activity. Money, however, continues abundant, and at the regular banks time loans are quoted at eight per cent.

—We find in our exchanges the following report of a decision of some interest recently made by Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, at Des Moines, Iowa. The leading points of the case are as follows:

In the year 1870, Clark county, Iowa, issued certain bonds to aid the old Mississippi and Missouri road, the same road that caused the collapse of the banker, William Aldes, when he was called out to pay the half million of trust funds held by him. These bonds aggregated $200,000. Default was made in the payment of the bonds, and the holders brought suit against the county for interest due thereon, and judgment for $9,000 was rendered against the county. The county refused to pay, and the case is up in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Dillon for a writ of mandamus to compel payment.

The county set forth, in their return to the writ, that under the condition of the bonds, the county was limited to a levy of 1-20th of 1 per cent. on the property of the county for the purpose of paying interest on those bonds; and that this levy would not pay but a fifth of the interest. The question came up before Judge Dillon as to whether the judgment for interest due was payable out of the general fund of the county, or out of the special and limited levy. The Court held that it must be paid, according to the terms of the bond, from the special levy. The plaintiffs will appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington. Several other counties have had experience in the same line, and although they went through all the courts, they were finally compelled to pay them, and this case is not likely to prove an exception.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 26, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
" 5-20's, 1865	118	118	....	....	118
" 5-20's, 1865, new	119	119	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1867, registered	121¾	121¾	....	....	121¾
" 5-20's, 1867	121¾	121¾	....	....	121¾
" 5-20's, 1868, registered	122½	122½	....	....	122½
" 5-20's, 1868	122½	122½	....	....	122½
" 6-40's, 1874	118	118	....	....	118
" 5-20's, coupons	118	118⅛	....	....	118⅛
Currency 6's	128	128	....	....	128
New 5's, per cents	117¾	117¾	....	....	117¾
Western Union Tel	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	21½	20¾	21	21	21
Canada So	....	52½	....	....	....
Adams Express	108	108	....	....	108
Wells Fargo Express	97	97	....	....	97
American Express	61	....	....	....	61½
United States Express	67½	68½	....	....	68½
New York Central	112½	112½	....	....	112½
Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	92¾	92	....	....	92¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	....	....	90¾
Illinois Central	94¾	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	94¾	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	39½	39½	39¾	39½	....
Rock Island	104½	104½	....	....	104½
St. Paul common	28¼	....	....	....	28¼
Do. preferred	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Wabash common	20	....	....	....	20
Fort Wayne	101¾	....	....	....	101¾
Ohio & Mississippi	16	16	16	16	16
Union Pacific	64	....	....	....	64
Tarleton	137	....	....	....	....
Panama	34	....	....	....	34
Canada So	52	....	....	....	52
Terre Haute	21	....	....	....	21
Mariposa	....	....	....	....	....
Mariposa preferred	48¾	....	....	....	48¾
North Carolina, Ap	34	....	....	....	34
South Carolina, July	34	....	....	....	34
Missouri 6's	99½	....	....	....	99½

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	55	55¾	....
Reading	44¾	44¾	....
United Co's of N J	....	120	....
Lehigh Coal	52¾	53	....
Lehigh Valley	53¾	....	....
Allegheny Valley	....	....	101¾
Central Transportation	....	....	47½
Union Pacific bonds	....	17	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Money closed easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $352,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $15,000. Clearings $28,000,000. Sterling steady at 487@489½.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112⅝, with sales in the interim at 112⅝. Carrying rates 1 per cent. Borrowing rates flat and 1@2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds easily. State securities dull. Stocks dull and weak. Fluctuations confined within narrow limits and the market is devoid of interest. The transactions included 5,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,600 Western Union, 20,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 600 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
U. Telegraph	65¾	N. J. Central	97
Pacific Mail	21	Rock Island	104½
Mariposa	7	St. Paul	28¼
Do. preferred	22	Do. preferred	63¾
Adams Express	108	Toledo & Wabash	20
Wells-Fargo Ex	96¾	Do. preferred	35
American Ex	61	Terre Haute	21
U. S. Express	68¾	Do. preferred	48¾
New York Central	112¾	Chicago & Alton	95½
Erie	15¾	Do. preferred	102
Do. preferred	26	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Harlem	137	Delaware & Lack	117¾
Do. preferred	153	Maryland & P. Tel	18
Tarleton	14	Missouri Pacific	64
Panama	52	Atlantic & P. pref	24¾
Canada	52¾	Cumberland pref	14
Lake Shore	93¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	17
Illinois Central	97	Union Pacific stock	64¾
Cleveland & Pitts	94	Central Pac. bonds	105¾
Northwestern	39½	Union Pac. bonds	104½
Do. preferred	58¾	Do land grants	102
C. C. & I. C	50	Do sink. fund	91¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
6's, coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	117¾
6's, 1881	122¾	5-20's, registered	117¾
5's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	128¾
5's, 1868	122½		
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	104¾	Tennessee, old	42¾
Virginia, new	63	Tennessee, new	42¾
Virginia, old	33		

London, April 26, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 105¾; do '67, 106; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's, 1907. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 14½; do preferred 23.

PARIS, April 26.—Rentes 98 francs 12½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Gold 113½. Sight ½ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bank 55.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1876.

The general features of trade to-day were not materially different from those of the previous days of the week, with the exception of a rather bricker feeling and an increased volume of transactions. All departments of business seemed to be doing a fairly good business, with no especial rush in any particular branches. The alterations in values were rather few. In groin there was a weaker feeling in shelled corn, while oats were quiet and firm. Produce was about *in statu quo*, with an increased activity in cheese and a fair average business in other leading staples. Provisions were unchanged, though easy, and a rather more quiet feeling than has been the case for the past few weeks. Business in groceries was active, at steady prices generally, but a rather easier feeling in coffees. Dry goods were quite brisk as regards volume of business, but with a continuation of the downward movement in jobbing values. In general merchandise the feeling was fairly active and steady.

No new features were developed in the market for general hardware, and, under a steady though not very active demand, prices were without change. In this connection the New York *Daily Bulletin* says of the market in that city:

The general demand for domestic hardware does not improve, and we have to note a continuation of the old dull, stupid condition of affairs. Now and then a dealer can be found who has done a fair week's work, but in such exception, not the rule, and only a temporary run of luck. Interior accounts represent stock as still small, but buyers in a remarkably cautious and indifferent mood, with no disposition to replenish shelves until compelled to by the most urgent necessity.

The condition of the general market for alcohol and highwines is set forth very succinctly in the following extract which we take from the Chicago *Times*:

The trade are not disposed to lay in any more stock than their absolute necessities require until Congress takes some action upon the bills now before them. There seems to be a very settled determination among distillers and dealers to do mould a reduction of the tax to 50c ₱ gallon. Until Congress settles this matter one way or the trade will buy sparingly. The daily production of spirits from grain, on the 1st inst., was 229,681 gallons; giving a daily per rate of 4,896,262. The daily production of the following States was as follows:

	Gallons.	Revenue.
Illinois	59,767	$40,223
Kentucky	45,383	31,741
New York	9,331	8,297
Ohio	29,200	14,600
Indiana	13,995	17,986
Wisconsin	8,645	7,789

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,663
Corn, bus	400
Oats, bus	1,700
Potatoes, bus	2,400
Hay, bales	230
Cheese, lbs	121
Butter, pkgs	70
Eggs, pkgs	51
Hay, bales	230

The quotations given in the following report are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a fair business in grain circles to-day, the leading features of the market being the weakness in corn and the strength of oats. Wheat was steady with liberal receipts principally consigned directly to millers. We note sales of car choice white winter at $1 50. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 46@1 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at 1 36@1 38; Northwestern red $1 28@1 40; low grades are unchanged and neglected at $1 15@1 22. Corn was quiet and neglected at 50@51 cts. Oats were quiet under a short supply of bulk oats, and the business is principally of small lots in sacks. We quote choice in bulk at 43@44c, and choice in sacks at 38@39c; prime white 42@43c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. We quote at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 09@1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and nominally 80@82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales of grain rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade in the leading brands of family flour is very active and there has been a liberal movement in small transactions at generally firm prices with an exception in the case of spring wheat flours, which are weak in sympathy with the decline in wheat at Chicago. The receipts were a little heavier, amounting to 1,647 bbls for the past week. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers, all within the limits of $7 per bbl: No. 1 amber do ₱ 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; No. 2 do, do, $6 25@6 50; graham flour, $6 50@6 75; Large No. 3 do..... 13 50
White fish..... 5 75
California salmon..... 9 00

Per bbl.
Labrador herring, split..... $4 50
Round do..... 6 25
Lake do, 10 lbs..... 2 00
Smok'd bloat'r, bx 1 75
Large Georges cod, bbls..... 5 00
German mattled do 7 25
Holland do, ₱ bx..... 1 25
Herring scotch..... 65
Irish soap, ₱ box..... 1 25
S. S. Star, ₱ box..... 5 75
Rabbitt's best, ₱ bx 6 75
Yacht do..... 6 50
No. N. Y. City, ₱ bx 5 00
German mattled do 7 25
California, ₱ box..... 1 25

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 76 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 26, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.288	37	90	N.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.133	59	23	N. W.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.037	51	59	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.124 Highest thermom....59
Mean thermom.... 49.5 Lowest thermom.....32

Action in Ejectment.

Samuel S. Brown, James Ward and Lizzie H., his wife, James M. Schoonmaker and Alice B., his wife, James H. Brown, Charles S. Brown and Henry Brown, yesterday entered suit in ejectment, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, against John Shaw and Joseph Plum, for eighteen acres of land, on the Monongahela river, in Versailles township.

Larceny by a Servant.

On Monday a colored female servant in the family of Mrs. A. W. Black, of Sewickley, quitted her situation rather suddenly, for no apparent cause. Afterward it was discovered that a number of articles, including jewelry, was missing. A search warrant was procured, and Constable Backhouse went to the station where the woman was waiting for a train to come to the city, with her trunk. The latter was opened by the constable, who found in it a number of silver napkin rings, some lace curtains, jewelry and other articles, in value amounting to about $100. They were restored to Mrs. Black, who declined to prosecute.

Base Ball Notes.

The Xanthas and Braddocks play at Union Park Saturday afternoon.

The Standards, of Wheeling, have challenged the Washingtons, of Washington, Pa. If accepted, the game will come off Saturday, on the Wheeling fair grounds.

The Pittsburgh Base Ball Club has reorganized with the following officers and members: President, T. McClure; Secretary, S. Sample; Treasurer, E. Parker; Captain and catcher, B. Walters; pitcher, C. Brocker; left short-stop, Ed. Barry; right short-stop, A. Mackrell; first base, M. Ford; second base, W. Reed; third base, J. Brown; left field, W. Foster; center field, S. Todd; right field, S. Miller. This club challenges the Twilight and R. Liddel's.

Literary Contest.

The ninth annual contest between the Irving and Philomathean Societies of the Western University will take place at the First Presbyterian church on Friday, tomorrow, evening at eight o'clock. Following is the programme for the occasion:

DECLAMATIONS.

"The Polish Boy,".....A. J. Duff, Irving.
"Antony and Cleopatra,".....T. W. Lloyd, Philo.

ESSAYS.

"Human Mutations,".....F. L. Neeld, Philo
"Our Country's Future,".F. H. Crawford, Irv'g.

ORATIONS.

"The Hour and its Duties,".W. R. Errett, Philo.
"The Age of Paper,".....C. H. Stengel, Irving.

DEBATE.

Question—Should the Bible be unconditionality excluded from the public schools?
Affirm.....J. C. Buchanan, Irving.
Deny.....T. H. B. Patterson, Philo.
Decision of the Judges.

Committing an Insane Man to Jail.

It is astonishing with what facility insane persons can be committed to jail. Yesterday William Knee, from McKeesport, brought down a man named Andrew Franklin, intending to lodge him in jail, simply because he was said to be insane. Warden Smith could not of course, receive a prisoner without a legal commitment. He advised Knee, however, to take the man to the Guardians of the Poor. Instead of taking this advice, he went before Alderman McMaster and made an information against Franklin, charging him with surety of the peace, and in about ten minutes he returned with his prisoner and the man was placed in jail. Warden Smith very properly called the attention of Judge Kirpatrick to this case, and the Judge made an order consigning the man to Dixmont.

Sentence of James Lee.

Judge Kirkpatrick yesterday sentenced James Lee, who, with his son, W. E. Lee, was indicted for felonious assault and battery upon Officer Johnston. The son, it will be remembered, was convicted of unlawfully wounding Johnston, and was sent three years to the Penitentiary. The father was convicted of simple assault and battery. The Court, in calling the old gentleman for sentence, reminded him that it was probably his gray hairs that had induced the jury to let him off so easily; characterized the assault upon Johnston as a gross outrage, from the effects of which he might never recover, and stated that the prisoner should feel thankful that, instead of the charge being simply assault and battery, it had not been murder. He then sentenced him to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo one year's imprisonment in the Workhouse—the utmost penalty the law allowed in the case.

The Next Grand Jury.

Sheriff Fife and Jury Commissioner McClelland yesterday drew the Grand Jury for the June term of the Quarter Sessions, as follows:

J. Small, gentleman, Fifth ward, Allegheny; Robert T. Miller, storekeeper, Tarentum; Barnes Ford, farmer, Scott township; Samuel McClure, gentleman, Elizabeth borough; James Gribben, steel melter, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; George Lang, shoemaker, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Felix Vogt, undertaker, Fourth ward, Allegheny; David Shoop, miner, Penn township; Patrick Wall, tinner, Ninth ward, Allegheny; Thomas F. Giles, clerk, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh; Andrew J. Verner, carpenter, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; Adam Freese, shoemaker, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Barbour, laborer, Ross township; Edward Sweeney, hotel keeper, Ninth ward, Allegheny; Walter Sproul, farmer, Pine township; Alfred Quarantie, farmer, Indiana township; Geo. Kibler, blacksmith, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Charles Backley, gent, Third ward, Allegheny; Allen Hammett, glass cutter, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh; S. B. Moore, farmer; G. H. Dietrick, shoe finisher, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Barrett, gent, Kilbuck township; Uriah Legardis, professor, West Elizabeth borough; Frank B. McMillan, merchant, Richmond township.

The Humane Society.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms No. 298 Penn avenue, Mr. Dalton in the chair.

The record of the Superintendent for the past two weeks showed numerous cases of complaint that were attended to. Another witness of a cock fight had come up to Alderman McKenna, confessed and paid his fine of $10. Suit was entered against thirteen other young men for participation in a similar proceeding lately.

It was reported that Mr. Street is now in Harrisburg looking after the bill pending there, and that there is a fair prospect that it will pass in the House. It has already passed the Senate.

As an instance of the weight and influence of the society for good, Mr. Kerr related the following: On Saturday the Zanesville packet brings a lot of cattle for our market. It had been the habit to unload them and leave them over Sunday, chained closely to the rocks on the wharf. The Captain of one of the boats (as he himself said) had learned of a lot of old men and women (laughter) who complained to Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he was admonished that he would get into trouble on account of his treatment of the cattle. The result was, that now the cattle remained in the boat until Monday, and not only the men in charge of the animals, but the Captain himself, finding time heavy on their hands had attended at least one religious service on Sunday!

Dunbar Furnace.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* of this week says: Dunbar Furnace has "blown out" after a most successful blast of five years and six and a half months, during which time she has made 66,083 net tons of iron, including six per cent. of No. 3 foundry, seven per cent. of No. 2 foundry, seventy-nine per cent. of No. 1 gray forge, four per cent. of close gray forge, two per cent. of mottled, and two per cent. of white. We believe that this is the largest blast on record of any furnace west of the mountains, and while some furnaces in the East have been in longer, we cannot recall as large an amount of iron made on a single blast. Mr. Pechin informs us that the improvements will be pushed with all possible speed. The furnace is to be enlarged to nineteen feet bosh and seventy-five feet in height. Three of Whitwell's fire-brick hot-blast stoves are to be erected, a pneumatic hoist set up, and various minor improvements introduced. When completed, it will be one of the largest and finest furnaces in the country, not quite so large in the bosh as the Isabella and Lucy (one foot less), but, with the Whitwell stoves, equal in producing capacity. It will require from four to five months to make these changes. The company have some 5,000 to 7,000 tons of native ore on hand, which stock will be largely increased by fall, as mining operations are to continue. The present owners are organizing under the title of the Dunbar Furnace Company. As the pioneer in the manufacture of coke iron on a large scale in Fayette county, we wish Dunbar Furnace all possible success in its new departure.

PITTSBURGH PRESBYTERY.

Second Day's Proceedings—Election of Commissioners to General Assembly—The Sabbath Question—Dancing—Sensational Subjects, &c., &c.

MORNING SESSION.

Presbytery met yesterday morning in the Franklin Street Church, the Moderator in the chair.

Revs. E. E. Swift, Allison, William N. Robinson and J. S. MacConnell were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Rev. Drs. Swift and Allison appeared as a committee of the Presbytery of Allegheny to lay before the Presbytery the action taken by them, in which they sought cooperation, on the Sabbath. The action of Allegheny Presbytery was the adoption and placing in the hands of the above committee of an overture to the General Assembly, to reiterate and intensify the orthodox doctrine of the Sabbath, in view of the Continental doctrine of the Sabbath, promulgated in Pittsburgh by Dr. Hopkins, of the Cayuga Presbytery. After some discussion the matter was referred to a committee, consisting of Rev. Drs. Howard and Jacobus, and Willis Booth, Esq.

A communication was received from the Presbytery of Redstone containing an overture to the General Assembly on the subject of dancing, and requesting the concurrence of the Pittsburgh Presbytery. The paper requested a deliverance against all kinds of dancing—dancing in the private parlor as well as in public, or what is commonly known as round dancing.

There was considerable discussion on the subject of dancing, during which Rev. Mr. Scovel spoke against the Presbytery taking action on the matter. He was opposed to any interference with innocent amusement in the private family circle. After further discussion the matter was tabled.

Rev. G. H. Humphrey and E. S. Henry and Elder Espy, the tellers appointed on the election of Commissioners to the General Assembly, reported that the following were duly elected:

Ministers—Revs. McKinney, Moore and Beacon. Alternates—Revs. Campbell, Holland and McKaig.

Elders—Messrs. Samuel Rea, Josiah Guy and W. C. Aughinbaugh. Alternates—Messrs. George Wilson, Robert Wray and Samuel L. Vaneman.

AFTETNOON SESSION.

Mr. Jesse C. Bruce, a licentiate, was examined for installation and ordination, he having recived a call from the congregation of Oakdale.

Dr. Howard, from a special committee, offered the following substitute, which was called out by the famous discourse of Rev. Dr. Hopkins before the Evangelical Alliance:

Resolved, That in view of the recent attacks on the holy Sabbath, the Presbytery of Pittsburgh hereby overture the General Assembly to reaffirm the standards touching the moral and perpetual obligation of the Fourth Commandment, and to enjoin that these doctrines concerning the Sabbath be taught by all our ministers, especially by all the professors in our theological seminaries.

A communication was then read by Dr. Howard, from the Cayuga Presbytery, reaffirming the sanctity of the Sabbath, and reasserting the tenants of Presbyterian belief that its holiness should not be infracted.

Mr. John A. Renshaw, treasurer, reported that $606 had been received during the year, $677 67 had been expended an l there was a balance of $587 45 in the treasury.

Professor C. P. Crane, of the Western Theological Seminary, offered the following:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that one of our ministers has made or allowed to be made in the public prints from week to week, announcements of the subject of his discourses in terms not only enigmatical but, in some instances, otherwise offensive to good taste and beneath the dignity of the Christian pulpit,

Resolved, That Presbytery hereby bears its testimony against the practice as a violation of the spirit of the Third Commandment.

Rev. Mr. Humphrey stated that the resolution was perhaps directed against himself, and he wanded to have a word of explanation. His surroundings must be understood before his course in advertising his subjects can be appreciated. Placed on the South Side, with a small congregation, he could scarcely draw an audience unless he resorted to some such means, and thus far he had found his method successful, and many who perhaps had come to church from not perfectly proper motives were now regular attendants upon his services. And, he continued, he would rather endure the sneers and sneers of his brethren and continue in the course than to preach to empty benches. There were many things which he was compelled to do which some would not consider very nice nor tasty. He had gone and knelt down on the greasy, filthy floor of a miserable hovel and prayed with the inmates. Perhaps Professor Crane would not consider that very nice, yet it was serving the Master. Christ came to call "sinners to repentance, and not the righteous."

Rev. Mr. Scovel followed in a speech opposed to the resolution, and paid a graceful tribute to the success and Christian worth of Mr. Humphrey as a pastor.

Rev. Dr. Wilson thought if any mistake had been committed by Mr. Humphrey, it was an error of judgment, and he was therefore in favor of laying the whole question on the table. This motion prevailed.

Rev. Dr. Jennings offered the following:

Resolved, That this Presbytery renew its testimony against dancing as unanimously adopted in former years.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. The former action of the Presbytery was to denounce promiscuous dancing.

EVENING SESSION.

The largest part of the session was occupied at hearing the Latin exegeses, critical exercises, lectures and popular sermons of Messrs. Hunter, Nesbit, Stonesifer, Graybiel and Hyde, candidates for licensure.

The concluding exercises of the ordeal were satisfactorily passed by each of the applicants when the usual formalities of licensing were observed and they were pronounced licentiates.

Routine business occupied further attention, after which the Presbytery adjourned to hold an adjourned meeting with the Oakdale Church, the time to be fixed here after.

NOVEL CASE IN BANKRUPTCY.

General Cass and the Cambria Iron Company alleged to be Partners of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens.

Yesterday in the United States District Court, on petition of Citizens' National Bank of this city, a rule was granted on Messrs. Harbaugh, Matthias and Owens, bankrupts, of Pittsburgh, to show cause why they should not amend their petition by joining George W. Cass, Esq., and the Cambria Iron Company as general partners of said firm. The petition sets forth that the Citizens' Bank is a creditor to the extent of $35,000; that the said Cass and the Cambria Company were general partners in the bankrupt firm; that the partnership commenced on January 1, 1870, and continued up to the time of the filing of bankrupt's petition; that the said Cass and the Cambria Iron Works contributed one fifth the capital and were to share a proportionate share of gains and losses; and that the indebtedness was incurred upon the belief and representation that said Cass and the Cambria Company were general partners. The petition further sets forth that the afore said partners withdrew at sundry times $170,000 from the partnership during its continuance, and are informed and expect to be able to provethat the said Cass prevented the purchase of a claim in a test case involving the partnership about to be made in the county courts, he said purchase to be made by F. M. Hutchison, son-in-law of Cass, and that the said Cass and the Cambria Iron Company, in conclusion, loaned $15,000 to said constable partners. Other allegations are made tending to show a partnership. Geo. P. Hamilton and Sol Schoyer, Esqs., appeared for the Citizens' bank. The rule is returnable May 26th prox.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.

A Bill in Equity to Compel the Directors and Trustees to Account for Losses.

Messrs. John Barton, Wier and Gibson and Slagle and Wiley, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, in which the First National Bank of the Republic, of Boston; First National Bank of Connellsville; First National Bank of Lynn, Massachusetts; First National Bank of St. Clairsville, Ohio; First National Bank of Cleveland; First National Bank, of Wooster, Ohio; First National Bank of Hollidaysburg; County National Bank of Clearfield, the Tarentum Bank, Dollar Savings Bank of Oil City, Commercial Bank of Columbus, Altoona Bank of Altoona, and other banks, as well as James Gardner, L. J. Lemmert & Son, Daniel O'Neill, A. W. Rook, and others, appeared as complainants, and the Directors and Trustees of the Security Trust Company as defendants. It is claimed that at the time of suspension of business by the Company, there were due to the complainants, on account of deposits made, $165,000 or $170,000 in the aggregate, and that by reason of neglect and fraudulent conduct on the part of defendants a large amount of money, deposited and paid for stock, was lost. George A. Berry, assignee, has paid to, the plaintiffs and stockholders, out of the assets of the company, 32 5-7 per centum on the amount due them, leaving 67 2-7 per centum, with the interest thereon unpaid. The court is asked to compel defendants to account for all the moneys lost by reason of the neglect and fraudulent management of the company, and to pay the assignee the amount of money so lost.

Robbery at a Penn Avenue Hotel.

Three men went into the tavern at No. 684 Penn avenue, kept by Fred. Krone, last evening, and ordered supper. While the proprietor was in the dining room giving directions about the supper the men stole $66 from a drawer in the bar, and got away.

ALLEGHENY WATER COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Night—The Lowry Engine Matter — The Committee Appoint Judges to Test the Engine—Other Matters.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, with Mr. Callery in the chair.

The Sub-committee on Lowry Engine Test reported their action in the premises, which has already been published.

The communication of Mr. Lowry to the sub-committee, in which he declines to appoint a judge except on certain conditions, was laid on the table. Mr. Hemphill's communication was received and filed.

Mr. Hemphill was present and asked to be heard. A motion to grant him the privilege was carried.

Mr. Hemphill said his firm had made a proposition to the city of Pittsburgh, and it had been charged that they were mistaken in their estimates in relation to the Lowry engine. They had requested that the engine be tested and the committee had consented. Mr. H. said he did not care who was appointed to run the engine during the test, nor who were appointed to conduct the test, provided they were good men. All he asked was permission to weigh the coal and note the speed of the engine. It was not necessary that the engine should be run at a high rate of speed to enable the judges to ascertain its capacity. Its duty can be correctly told at a slow rate. As to the judges, he would have nothing to do with their appointment.

Mr. Patterson—If the test is to be made, let it be done fairly. Let three of the best men we can find in the two cities be selected.

Mr. Drum—Mr. Lowry having refused to appoint a judge, in compliance with the invitation of the committee, except upon certain conditions, I now move that this committee proceed to select three men to test the engine.

Mr. Wilson—If the test is going to cost the city anything I am opposed to it, as the city can derive no benefit from the testing of the engine.

Mr. Hemphill—We propose to stand the expense. It shall not cost the city a dollar.

Mr. Knox—I think the test can be fairly made by selecting men who may be suggested by Mr. Hemphill. I think if they found the engine was doing better than they had previously thought she could do, they would make a fair report.

Mr. Patterson—I am opposed to anybody outside of this committee naming the judges.

Mr. Hemphill said he had no wish to make any suggestions.

Mr. McGuire—I propose that we put the names of a dozen good mechanics in the hat and draw out three.

Mr. Drum's motion was carried.

The Chair—How shall the selections be made?

Mr. Drum—I would suggest that nominations be made, and that the selections be made by marking. Nominations were then made, as follows: F. Slattaper, Charles Davis, Reuben Hilling, Augustus Durgin and Mr. Nichols. The members of the committee having indicated their preferences by marking, the result was announced, as follows: Slattaper, S. Miller, 7; Durgin, 6; Nichols, 4; Davis 2. Messrs. Slattaper, Miller and Durgin were declared elected.

The committee then proceeded to transact other business.

Mr. Naugher, contractor for repairing the basins, was heard in regard to a supposed leak in the eastern basin. He claimed that the leak was at the bottom, and was caused by bad puddling, with which he had nothing to do. He said if it was found that the leak was in the side he would remedy the defect at his own expense. He was instructed to go on with the work, and to finish it within six weeks.

The clerk read a communication from Gibson & Riddle, in relation to a contract for miscellaneous castings awarded to Thomas Carlin at 1¾ cents per pound. They say that Mr. Carlin put in two bids, one at 1¾ cents for scrap iron and the other at 2 cents for good iron, whereas the advertisement inviting proposals called for good iron, and Gibson & Riddle's bid was 1¾ cents for good iron.

Mr. McGuire said Mr. Carlin was ready to sign the contract to furnish the castings, as specified in the advertisement for proposals, at 1¾. The communication was thereupon laid on the table.

It was reported that Mr. Marshall had refused to take the contract for sleeves and branches at three cents, the figures named in his bid. The bid of Smith & Son being next lowest, viz., 3¼ for sleeves and 3½ for branches, they were awarded the contract.

It was decided to notify the judges elected to test the Lowry engine to-day, and if they accept it will be left to them to fix the time for said test.

Mr. Slatsper is a civil engineer, and has been in the employ of the Pitsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company for many years. Mr. Durgin is Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. Mr. Miller is a member of the firm of Miller, Barr & Parkins.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, city. On petition of the Citizens' National Bank, this city, creditors, rule was granted on bankrupts to show cause why they should not amend their petition by joining Geo. W. Cass and the Cambria Iron Company as general partners in said firm. Returnable May 26.

Howard Greer, bankrupt, Beaver county. Petition of bankrupt for exemptions, and rule to show why the same should not be set apart, etc., referred to Register Knox.

David McDonald, bankrupt, city. Motion to refer specifications of objection to discharge, for Register to take testimony, etc., refused, and said specifications ordered for trial at May term.

Ralph Martindale, bankrupt. Order for sale of personal property.

Nathan Reinstrom, bankrupt. Petition for discharge. Order for hearing on 24th prox., before Register Wilson.

Frank M. Sarver, bankrupt. Injunction granted against Michael Weis *et al.*

Wm. Duff, bankrupt. Argument on motion for injunction against W. H. Ruffner. Decision reserved.

H. H. Hull, bankrupt. Hearing on a rule on Jesse Fries, fixed for 12th prox.

Henry M. Stitzer, debtor. Petition for leave to discontinue proceedings in bankruptcy, and matter referred to Register Willard to ascertain number and amount of creditors consenting.

Armstrong & Owens, bankrupts. Questions of fact presented, and specifications of objections to bankrupts' discharge. Ordered for trial at May term.

J. E. Baker, bankrupt. Rule granted to show cause why assignment to Samuel Dixon should not be declared void.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Peter Ivory, for use of John Lutton, vs. Anthony H. Kohl, the jury found for the plaintiffs the sum of $4,959 64.

W. C. Cooke vs. Murphy & Hamilton. Verdict for plaintiff for $205 24.

David A. Hutchinson and wife vs. Nicholas Pfanzinger and wife, Henry Best, Evan Jones, G. W. Crede; action for ejectment. Verdict for plaintiffs for all the lots described in plaintiff's writ, except 110, and as to 110, subject to a question of law reserved.

Rebecca Jane Girty, by her next friend, applied for a divorce from James Dalzell Girty. Subpœna awarded.

C. S. Fetterman, executor of the estate of W. P. Fetterman, deceased, vs. Michael O'Hara and wife. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,627 90, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

Ralph Johnston vs. Thomas A. Briggs, executor of Thomas W. Briggs, deceased. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

F. Owens for use of Holmes & Co., vs. James H. Snodgrass. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McArthur vs. Armstrong; Jackson vs. Jones; McCully vs. Conway; Bell vs. P. and C. R. R. Company; Willoughby vs. McGrady; McKibben vs. Blair Iron Works; Murriland vs. same; Reynolds vs. McClure; Osterloh *et al.* vs. Koirner *et al.*; Bremer vs. Williams; Macley *et al* vs. Gerwig; McDonald *et al* vs. Patterson; Douglass vs. McMurray; Becker vs. Krapp; Duncan *et al* vs. Cracker; McNeill *et al* vs. Briggs *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of John Britton and wife vs. F. Bese *et al.* is still on trial before Judge White.

Conrad Dietrick vs. Stephen Billner; action for trespass. Judgment of compulsory non-suit entered, with leave to move the Court in banc to take it off.

David R. Kuhn and wife vs. John Meskimmens; action for rent. Verdict for defendant.

In the case of Jennie Gilson vs. Rev. Robert Caswell and wife—action for damages for false arrest—the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for six and one-fourth cents damages.

John D. Roddy, Esq., of Fayette county, on motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., was qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

Josephine Remtine vs. John Myers; appeal from the judgment of an alderman, on an action for wages. On trial.

W. J. Morgan vs. Philip Baumgart. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Straub vs. Domenec, trustee; Graw vs. Max Von Mutzel; Kelly vs. McKee and Baldwin; Hadley vs. Negley & Co.; Workman & Davis vs. Hardtmeyer; Knight vs. Fox & Co.; Mendell vs. Lang *et al.*; Drhew vs. McKee *et al.*; Balph, for use, vs. Hahn; Dravo vs. Cuddy; Mills vs. McDonald & Drew; Ballman vs. Creeder; Gillespie vs. Coleman & Means.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Minor children of Walter T. Vaux, deceased. Upon rule to show cause why John T. Davis, guardian, should not be discharged, answer of guardian *ad litem* filed. Order made for discharge upon payment of balance in his hands.

Estate of Mary Faugmeier. Sale of real estate confirmed absolute, and deed presented and acknowledged.

Estate of George Black, deceased. Petition of Fred. Lind for decree for the specific performance of contract of sale of real estate. Acceptance of notice by heirs filed, and decree made.

Henry Collins Teese and Richard Lea Teese. George W. Teese chosen and appointed guardian, to give bond in $75,000.

Estate of Henry Schwer, deceased. Widow's appraisement approved *nisi*.

Estate of Benjamin Miller, deceased. Widow's appraisement approved *nisi*.

Estate of Andrew McClurg, deceased. Degree of distribution made.

Estate of George Baier, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Estate of Sarah Cassilly, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Estate of James Wilson, deceased. Exceptions to account of administratrix. Decree made.

G. M. Zweidinger, deceased. Hearing on exceptions to executor's account, and continued.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

M. J. Clark, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Thomas McKee, was acquitted, but directed to pay the costs.

John Wixer was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Henry Rentzell.

Fred. Boners, indicted for false pretenses, on oath of D. H. Cunningham, was convicted.

Mary Jane Hays, Michael Hays and Patrick Williams, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Catharine Riley, and Mary Jane Hays, indicted for a similar offense, on oath of Mary Kennedy, (two suits). Verdict of not guilty and costs equally divided in each case.

Owen Downs was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, but directed to pay half the costs.

Mary A. McGuggen and Bridget McGuggen were acquitted of charges of larceny by bailee.

Frank L. Hill, charged with false pretenses, was acquitted, and the costs put upon W. A. Logan.

John Myer, charged with larceny by bailee, was acquitted.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Standing room only" was the cry at the Opera House last night, when "Our American Cousin" was repeated, with Mr. Sothern as *Dundreary*.

This evening a comedy, written by Robertson for Mr. Sothern, entitled "David Garrick," will be played for the first time by him in this city. It ranks among the very best of modern comedies, the dialogue being witty, and the situations very funny. Mr. Sothern has played the character in London nearly four hundred nights, to crowded houses. The drunken scene, without doubt, is as fine a piece of acting as has ever been seen, equaling Burton's *Toodles*. The performance will also include a roaring farce, "Dundreary Married and Settled."

Lafayette Hall.

The annual exhibition by the pupils of Mrs. Slack Davis' Dancing Academy will be given this evening, at Lafayette Hall. The young folks always give a delightful entertainment.

Library Hall.

Next Tuesday evening, at Library Hall, the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders and the Columbia Orchestra will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Young Women's Boarding Home. The seats are being sold at Knake's music store, Sixth street.

Academy of Music.

Sanford's Uncle Tom troupe will be here next week, and play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" every evening at the Academy. They have had a very successful tour through the West and South.

Forepaugh's Great Show.

The person who can read the advertisement of Forepaugh's Centennial Show, published elsewhere, and then fail to attend when the show comes, has no poetry in his soul. We commend it to the perusal of everybody.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

J. B. RICHARDS, of Lawrenceville, has been appointed a Notary Public.

J. Zug & Co.'s employees were each paid $50 on account of wages last Tuesday.

JOSEPH G. WAINWRIGHT and wife, of the seventeenth ward, arrived from the South Tuesday.

OFFICER JOHN POWERS was discharged from the police force by Mayor McCarthy for intoxication.

DR. M. S. HASTINGS, of the Twenty-sixth ward, a prominent physician, died yesterday morning.

THE alarm of fire yesterday morning from the corner of Frankstown and Lincoln avenues was caused by the burning of soot in a chimney.

STEVEN ELKINS, the man who was shot by Detective Miller, of Allegheny, is doing well, and will soon be ready to be shot again by some over zealous detective.

JOHN FINNERTY, aged eleven, whose parents reside on Carroll street, Allegheny, had an arm broken yesterday by falling down the step, at the head of Arch street.

THE dedication of the new school building in Beltzhoover borough will take place to-morrow evening. It is expected that a number of speakers, among them George N. Monroe and Superintendent Dickson, will be present.

JOHN CHISLETT, Superintendent of Allegheny Cemetery, who has been sojourning in Texas for some time for the benefit of his health, is expected home shortly. His trip, we are glad to learn, has been of great benefit to him.

THE Pittsburgh Barge Club propose to inaugurate the season shortly with a grand regatta open to all the boat clubs in the country. The club is now having made an elegant silver cup, which will be offered as a prize to the winner in the contest.

CYRUS DOUGLASS was committed to jail yesterday by Mayor McCarthy to await trial on a charge of assault with intent to rob. He was arrested the night previous by Officer Manly, while attempting to "go through" the pockets of a raftman in an alley off Sixth street.

ELWOOD BEAN, aged eleven years, son of Dr. L. T. Bean, of Johnstown, left his home yesterday morning, and no trace of him can be found. He was seen with a tramp a short time before his disappearance, and it is feared the fellow has enticed the boy away.

WILLIAM FEATHER, not Fedder, is the name of one of the young men reported yesterday as having been arrested and committed to jail on a charge of the larceny of a coat, overcoat, etc. Some persons have by mistake, confounded Mr. W. H. Fedder, traveling agent of the Pittsburgh Steel Works with, the defendant, Fetter.

WE are indebted to Col. Chili Hazzard, of Monongahela City, for a copy of the proceedings of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Canton, July 21, 22 and 23, at Pittsburgh, January 26 and 27, 1876. The proceedings have been very neatly printed, at Hazzard's Printing House, and make a pamphlet of one hundred pages.

OFFICERS of the Pennsylvania Railroad visited the city yesterday. Among them were Frank Thomson, General Manager; G. Clinton Gardner, General Superintendent; Mr. Lockhart, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division; Mr. McCrae, of the Middle and Mr. Pitcairn of the Western Division. The party stopped at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, and inspected the East End bridges at East Liberty before reaching the Union Depot. In company with General Manager Creighton, the excursionists left over the West Penn Railroad, in the afternoon.

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."
WELLINGTON, Lorain County, O., August 24, 1874.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Your medicine, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also, causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.
Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alterative which the latest medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In scrofula or King's evil, white swellings, ulcers, erysipelas, swelled neck, goitre, scrofulous inflammations, indolent inflammation, mercurial affections, old sores, eruptions of the skin and sore eyes, as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines. TTHS&S

THE BLAINE STORY AGAIN.

Mr. John S. C. Harrison Unbosoms Himself to an Interviewer—Reiterates the Little Rock Bond Story—Names and Dates Furnished—The Matter Kept Quiet, He Says, in 1872, in Order Not to Defeat Blaine for Congress—This Done at the Instance and Request of E. H. Rollins, One of Blaine's Witnesses.

CINCINNATI, O., April 26.—The *Gazette* to-morrow morning will publish an interview with Mr. John S. C. Harrison, of Indianapolis. Mr. Harrison makes the following statement:

At the September, 1872, meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, at which I was present, the President of the board, Mr. Horace F. Clark, called the attention of the directors to a letter from the President of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Land Grant Railroad, with reference to some bonds of that road held by the Union Pacific Company. Desiring to know something more about these bonds, I made a motion to appoint a committee of three to investigate and report before the adjournment of the board, as to how they came into the possession and all matters connected therewith. Thereupon E. H. Rawlins, the Secretary, took me to one side and told me that I must withdraw that motion, for an investigation of the bond transaction would involve James G. Blaine. He said the fall elections were near at hand, and Blaine was a candidate for re-election to Congress in Maine. An exposure of the transaction just at that time would be sure to defeat him. With that I withdrew the motion. Subsequently I took J. H. Millard, of Omaha, who was and still remains a Government director, to Mr. Rawlins, and in his presence asked Rawlins if I understood him correctly in relation to the bond transaction involving Mr. Blaine. He repeated that I did, and that an investigation would be sure to kill off Mr. Blaine at the approaching election. Afterward, when the Investigating Committee, of which Jeremiah M. Wilson was chairman, was in session and E. H. Rawlins was on the stand, I telegraphed Wilson to ask the witness certain questions in regard to the Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds, but on noticing the daily reports of the committee afterward, I saw that no such questions were asked. On the 3d of February, 1873, I wrote to Wilson, Chairman of the committee, more fully about the matter, detailing the facts that I have just stated, but I did not mention Blaine's name. I stated that the transaction implicated a prominent member of the Republican party. That letter was copied into my regular copy book at Indianapolis, and can be referred to at any time. I never received any answer to the letter to Wilson, but on the 26th of February, just twenty-three days later, Mr. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, wrote a letter to a Republican official, saying it was deemed best on the part of the Government to change the entire Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that he therefore proposed to appoint some one from Indiana in the place of J. S. C. Harrison. This proposition of Delano met with such strong opposition that it was abandoned and none of the directors were removed. We were engaged at that time in making an active fight against the Wyoming Coal Company, which was swindling the Union Pacific out of $500,000 or $600,000 a year. If the committee want that letter of Delano's they can find a copy of it in the Interior Department. Bear in mind that this action on my part as Government director, and the correspondence to which I have referred, and the effort on the part of Secretary Delano to have me removed from the Board of Directors occurred in 1872 and early in 1873, just about the time of the re election of President Grant, and when neither Mr. Blaine nor any other man was spoken of in connection with the Presidency in 1876. It is unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that anybody at that stage of the proceedings was interested in defeating Mr. Blaine's Presidential aspirations. This whole Little Rock bond matter would have been investigated by the United States court at the time, but for the killing of the Credit Mobilier suits. I showed Mr. Jenks, the Government special attorney who, with three others, was charged with investigating the affair, this order of the Executive Committee:

NEW YORK, December 16, 1871.

Ordered, That Morton, Bliss & Co. be authorized to draw on the Treasurer of this company for $64,000, payable at forty days from date, and hold as collateral security for the company seventy-five land grant bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company bonds of $1,000 each.

He made a copy of it in my presence, and would have entered suit upon it at once, had not all these Credit Mobilier suits failed in the courts, being ruled out on demurrer. In conclusion, I have to say that I am ready and willing at any time to go before the Judiciary Committee of the House and make oath to the facts in this statement.

The Whisky Trials.

S. LOUIS, April 26.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Judge